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championed by President Taft, were not passed by the Senate in substantially their original form. We express our hope that the principles involved in those treaties may be kept actively before the world until they become incorporated as the abiding practice, first, of these three great nations, and then of all governments, in accord with that broadening spirit characteristic of modern international fraternity.

We welcome the glad news of extended areas of service for our American Peace Society and of the spirit of generous co-operation evident on every hand among the organizations working for the abolition of war.

We reaffirm the ancient principles of "Thou shalt not kill," of "Love thy neighbor as thyself," of "Every one who is angry with his brother shall be in danger of the judgment," of "Love your enemies," of "Pray for them that persecute you," of "Blessed are the peacemakers, for they shall be called the sons of God;" of "All things therefore whatsoever ye would that men should do unto you, even so do ye also unto them."

We also wish to express our appreciation of the interest and zeal of the Waterbury Business Men's Association in arranging for the banquet this evening, and for the addresses so well calculated to increase the influence of the Peace Society, and of the courtesy of the First Church in opening its rooms for our annual meeting.

The British Peace Society.

The annual meeting of the Peace Society, held at the Mansion House, London, on the 8th of May, was the 96th anniversary of the venerable society, which was founded by William Allen and a few of his friends in 1816. A number of prominent public men were in attendance, among whom were the Bishop of Hereford, Lord Advocate Ure, Sir Herbert Roberts, M. P.; Canon W. L. Crane, Mr. Philip Snowden, M. P.; the Lord Provost of Glasgow, Sir Wm. P. Byles, M. P.; Baron de Forest, M. P.; Mr. A. J. Murray Macdonald, and others. The president of the society, Rt. Hon. J. A. Pease, M. P., in the course of his address, said that—

"In the whole history of the society no year had been so full of encouragement as the twelve months through which they had just passed. Nations were vying with one another in expressions of friendship, and at the same time they realized that the resources of civilization were being more and more directed to preparations of an unprecedented magnitude in connection with provision for war. Again, by the improved methods of communication and the more rapid transit of commodities, nations were being brought closer and closer to one another. He was glad to say that in recent years there had been an increased disposition on the part of diplomatists to adopt a straightforward and open system of communication one with another. At the same time, it seemed that more questions arose presenting situations of very serious moment. The increase of controversial questions was attributed in some quarters to the growth of diplomatic frankness, but he desired to point out that in former times the circuitous phrases employed to veil reservations sometimes led to immediate war. He believed the present tendency was to enable misunderstandings to disappear. They were all anxious to devote the resources of their country to productive enterprise, the development of education and

social reform, and yet they realized that governments were dissipating their wealth in unproductive engines for slaughter of human beings, and for the production of suffering. No class had been more opposed to war than the masses of organized labor. He supposed there were very few writers in the press who did not do their utmost as individuals to try to prevent war breaking out between nations, yet the headlines which they permitted to appear in their newspapers did excite suspicion among the peoples of the world. (Cheers.) Any strange feeling which existed during the past year between Germany and the British people he believed to be largely attributable to facts of this kind. During the year they had settled by arbitration one of their differences with the German people in connection with the boundaries around Walfisch Bay. He deplored the postponement of the arbitration treaty with the United States; but if it should come next year, as they prayed it would, they would feel that something real had been attained to mark the centenary of peace which would then have been established between the American nation and their country."

A resolution presented by the Lord Advocate was adopted deploring the continuance of the war between Italy and Turkey, expressing regret that the efforts of President Taft to establish a permanent treaty of arbitration had not, so far, been ratified by the Senate of the United States, recognizing the growing sentiment in favor of peace, reaffirming confidence in the method of arbitration for the settlement of all international disputes, and rejoicing in the manifest progress of the world in the direction of universal peace.

The society, the annual report shows, has carried on a vigorous campaign of work during the year, a total of more than 550 addresses and meetings standing to the account of the secretary and the other agents. Lantern lectures have been extensively used. The committee are appealing for a million shillings to enable them to carry out their extensive plans. They ought easily to get this sum.

Notes on the Recent Development of the Peace Movement in Japan.

By Gilbert Bowles, English Secretary of the Japan Peace Society.

Hague Day Meeting: On May 18 a large public meeting was held in the Y. M. C. A. hall, Kanda, Tokio, under the auspices of the Japan Peace Society. The speakers were: Hon. S. Ebara, one of the vice-presidents of the society, recently elevated to a seat in the House of Peers; Mr. K. S. Inui, the Japanese peace lecturer from America; Dr. T. Terao, formerly professor in the Imperial University, who spoke on his experiences in China as an adviser of the Canton government; Baron Shibusawa, the prince of Japanese business men, who gave his voice strongly against the idea that war makes for the prosperity of a nation; Baron Sakatani, ex-Minister of Finance, executive vice-president of the Japan Peace Society, explained the importance, the nature, and the progress of the peace movement.

At the same hour a union meeting of English-speaking students was held under the auspices of the Japan branch of the International Peace Forum, at the Central University.

Work of Mr. K. S. Inui: In March, Mr. K. S. Inui, accompanied by Mr. George Beadle, reached Japan on their world tour in the interests of peace, coming via India from England and Scotland, where they had many opportunities for peace work. In Tokio, Mr. Inui has spoken in English and Japanese before large audiences, besides addressing a number of schools. Other engagements are now being arranged for him. He had his largest meeting in Osaka, the city of great meetings. He spent some weeks in Kobe, giving peace addresses there and in other cities within reach. It is the intention of Mr. Inui and Mr. Beadle to complete their world tour by a visit to Honolulu *en route* to the Pacific coast, where they hope to spend the autumn.

Special Peace Edition of the Osaka Morning Sun: Largely through the personal efforts and assistance of Mr. N. Kato, executive secretary of the Osaka branch of the Japan Peace Society, the editorial management of the *Osaka Asahi*, said to have the largest circulation of any newspaper in Japan, published a special peace issue on June 2. The near approach of Dr. Charles W. Eliot's visit to Japan gave a natural occasion for a special presentation of the peace movement to the public. Among the illustrations were photographs of Dr. Eliot, Andrew Carnegie, and the Peace Palace at the Hague.

30 KOUN CHO, MITA, TOKIO, June 7, 1912.

Visualized Peace.

By Mrs. Edwin C. Grice.

(Mrs. Grice is President of the Home and School League of Pennsylvania.—Ed.)

There are easier tasks in life than clothing the inward graces with an outward and visible form, yet that is what the Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Society succeeded in doing most happily at the annual carnival of the Home and School League, held in Philadelphia, at the Academy of Music, on May 18.

The thousands who saw the "Peace Pageant," both afternoon and evening, on that occasion, will not soon forget it.

The yearly "getting together" of the homes and the schools of the city through the representatives of over a hundred organizations is an event counted upon by all interested.

This year the event was called a "Carnival of Flowers" because everything presented, whether in the booths or on the stage, was framed in a setting of flowers.

Naturally enough the flower chosen as the emblem of peace was the lily. As the curtain rose upon the thirty young girls from the Friends' School, of Germantown, dressed in soft, white, clinging robes of Grecian effect, with lilies wreathed about them or carried high in uplifted arms, a sigh of deep appreciation rose from the audience. That, coupled with the pure beauty of the group and the deep significance of the thing for which they stood, thrilled all hearts. The band played gentle music with a swinging rhythm, to which the girls formed slowly into line, marching and counter-marching as they followed with unbroken step the four leaders who carried, poised to the lip, gilded trumpets from which floated banners of white bearing the single word "Pax" in golden letters.

After some ten minutes of weaving and interweaving of conventional drill, which at times brought the lilies

into one great mass, or again formed them archwise over the heads of an unfolding circle, the ranks of these "Messengers of Peace" parted, and, falling in from the farthest point in the rear of the stage, one of the number walked down between the lines of her comrades through a veil of lily blooms, and, pausing near the footlights, repeated, in the sweet tones of young womanhood, the lines of "O Beautiful, My Country." The tense silence of the vast audience as the last words dropped from the girl's lips bespoke the deep emotions stirred:

"Oh, Beautiful, our Country,
Round thee in love we draw;
Thine is the grace of freedom,
The Majesty of law.
Be righteousness thy scepter,
Justice thy diadem;
And in thy shining forehead
Be Peace, the crowning gem."

The speaker slipped back into the group amid waving lilies, the trumpeters started the march again, and to the strains of "America," which brought the audience to its feet, the beautiful pageant faded from view.

"Oh," sighed a little tot on the front row as the curtain fell, "the angels have gone!" "But what did it mean?" said the small boy beside her, to whom a teacher had just been explaining that Pax was the Latin word for Peace.

"Why," answered the little one, "*it means the Christmas angels* who sing good-will and peace."

And by that answer were we more than ever convinced that it takes the heart of a child to rightly interpret the things of the kingdom of God.

Any one desiring further details as to the arrangements for such a pageant can secure the same by addressing Miss Emma Blakiston, of the Pennsylvania Arbitration and Peace Association, 2042 Chestnut street, Philadelphia.

How to Have Peace in the World.

At the dinner of the sixth annual meeting of the American Society of International Law, held in the New Willard Hotel, Washington, at the end of April, Hon. William Sulzer, chairman of the Committee on Foreign Affairs of the House of Representatives, said some impressive things in regard to international peace, which we take pleasure in citing:

"We want peace in the Western Hemisphere. That is easy. We can have it if we want it. All we need to do is just to live up to the golden-rule law of nations, and 'Do unto others as we would that others should do unto us.' That is all—and it is all so simple and so easy.

* * * * *

"We shall never have peace in the world until we have common sense in the world. We shall never have common sense in the world until we get over our national pride and national prejudice and national selfishness and national injustice. Nations are all more or less human. History teaches us that nearly all the great wars of the world have been fought for conquest. We should put an end to wars of conquest. It could easily